

**PUBLIC COPY**

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
20 Mass, Rm. A3042, 425 I Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20536

Identifying data deleted to  
prevent clearly unwarranted  
invasion of personal privacy



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

D2

FEB 12 2004

FILE: EAC 02 206 52661 Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER Date:

IN RE: Petitioner:  
Beneficiary:

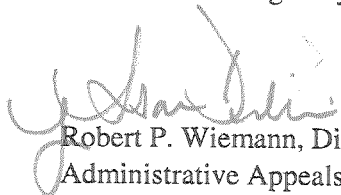
PETITION: Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker Pursuant to Section 101(a)(15)(H) (i) (b) of the  
Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(i) (b)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

SELF-REPRESENTED

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All documents have been returned to  
the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

  
Robert P. Wiemann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The service center director denied the nonimmigrant visa petition and the matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed. The petition will be denied.

The petitioner operates a restaurant and night club with two bars, and seeks to employ the beneficiary as an accountant. The petitioner, therefore, endeavors to classify the beneficiary as a nonimmigrant worker in a specialty occupation pursuant to section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1101 (a)(15)(H)(i)(b).<sup>1</sup>

The director denied the petition because the proffered position is not a specialty occupation. On appeal, the petitioner submits a brief and additional documentation.

Section 214(i)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1184 (i)(1), defines the term "specialty occupation" as an occupation that requires:

- (A) theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge, and
- (B) attainment of a bachelor's or higher degree in the specific specialty (or its equivalent) as a minimum for entry into the occupation in the United States.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A), to qualify as a specialty occupation, the position must meet one of the following criteria:

- (1) A baccalaureate or higher degree or its equivalent is normally the minimum requirement for entry into the particular position;
- (2) The degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations or, in the alternative, an employer may show that its particular position is so complex or unique that it can be performed only by an individual with a degree;
- (3) The employer normally requires a degree or its equivalent for the position; or
- (4) The nature of the specific duties is so specialized and complex that knowledge required to perform the duties is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree.

Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) interprets the term "degree" in the criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) to mean not just any baccalaureate or higher degree, but one in a specific specialty that is directly related to the proffered position.

The record of proceeding before the AAO contains: (1) Form I-129 and supporting documentation; (2) the director's request for additional evidence; (3) the petitioner's response to the director's request; (4) the director's denial letter; and (5) Form I-290B and supporting documentation. The AAO reviewed the record in its entirety before issuing its decision.

---

<sup>1</sup> It is noted that the individual who signed Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Representative, did not indicate that he is an attorney or authorized representative pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 292.1(a). For purposes of this adjudication, the petitioner is self-represented.

The petitioner is seeking the beneficiary's services as an accountant/office manager. Evidence of the beneficiary's duties includes: the I-129 petition; the petitioner's May 20, 2002 letter in support of the petition; and the petitioner's response to the director's request for evidence. According to this evidence, the beneficiary would perform the following duties: analyze financial information and prepare reports such as, balance sheet, profit and loss statement to summarize current and projected company's financial position, using calculator as well as computer; compile and analyze financial information for entries to general ledger accounts and document business transactions; and audit contracts, orders, vouchers and prepare reports to substantiate individual transactions. In its response to the director's request for further evidence, the petitioner stated that the beneficiary would also perform the following office management duties: analyze internal processes/plans and implement procedural/policy changes to improve operations; recommend cost saving methods; devise new forms to improve efficiency, preparation of payrolls, organizational budget, and monthly financial reports; and assist with hiring, training and conducting orientation classes to teach procedures to new employees.

The director found that the proffered position was not a specialty occupation because the petitioner failed to establish any of the criteria found at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A). Based on the revised duties submitted by the petitioner, the director stated that the proffered position was that of an office manager, and the petitioner had not submitted sufficient evidence to establish that an office manager position required a baccalaureate degree in a specific specialty for entry into the position.

On appeal, the petitioner states that the proffered position is an accountant with a few additional duties of an office manager that also requires a baccalaureate degree. The petitioner submits documentation from the Department of Labor's (DOL) *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* on the classifications of accountant and administrative services manager. The petitioner also submits two job vacancy advertisements to establish the industry standard for accountant positions.

The petitioner's reference to and assertions about the relevance of information from *O\*Net* and the *DOT* are not persuasive. Neither the *DOT*'s SVP rating nor a Job Zone category indicates that a particular occupation requires the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree, or its equivalent, in a specific specialty as a minimum for entry into the occupation. An SVP rating and Job Zone category are meant to indicate only the total number of years of vocational preparation required for a particular position. Neither classification describes how those years are to be divided among training, formal education, and experience, nor specifies the particular type of degree, if any, that a position would require.

In addition, with regard to the submission of additional job duties by the petitioner, CIS regulations affirmatively require a petitioner to establish eligibility for the benefit it is seeking at the time the petition is filed. See 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(12). Any facts that come into being subsequent to the filing of a petition cannot be considered when determining whether the proffered position is a specialty occupation. See *Matter of Michelin Tire*, 17 I&N Dec. 248, 249 (Reg. Comm. 1978). The purpose of the request for evidence is to elicit further information that clarifies whether eligibility for the benefit sought has been established. 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(8). When responding to a request for evidence, a petitioner cannot offer a new position to the beneficiary, or materially change a position's title, its level of authority within the organizational hierarchy, or its associated job responsibilities. The petitioner must establish that the position that was offered to the beneficiary at the time the petition was filed merits classification as a specialty occupation. *Matter of Michelin Tire*, *id.* If significant changes are made to the initial request for approval, the petitioner must file a new petition rather than seek approval of a petition that is not supported by the facts in the record. In the

instant petition, the petitioner added the distinct duties of a office manager to the original job duties of an accountant. Therefore, the analysis of this petition will be based on the initial job duties of the accountant position.

Upon review of the record, the petitioner has established none of the four criteria outlined in 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A). Therefore, the proffered position is not a specialty occupation.

The AAO turns first to the criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2 (h)(4)(iii)(A)(1) and (2): a baccalaureate or higher degree or its equivalent is the normal minimum requirement for entry into the particular position; a degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations; or a particular position is so complex or unique that it can be performed only by an individual with a degree.

Factors often considered by CIS when determining these criteria include: whether the *Handbook* reports that the industry requires a degree; whether the industry's professional association has made a degree a minimum entry requirement; and whether letters or affidavits from firms or individuals in the industry attest that such firms "routinely employ and recruit only degreed individuals." See *Shanti, Inc. v. Reno*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 1151, 1165 (D.Min. 1999)(quoting *Hird/Blaker Corp. v. Slattery*, 764 F. Supp. 872, 1102 (S.D.N.Y. 1991)).

The AAO routinely consults the *Handbook* for its information about the duties and educational requirements of particular occupations. With regard to the instant petition, the job description contained in the original petition does not appear to be that of an accountant. It appears to be for an experienced bookkeeper. With regard to accountants, the *Handbook* states on page 21: "Management accountants-also called industrial, corporate, or private accountants-record and analyze the financial information of the companies for which they work. Other responsibilities include budgeting, performance evaluation, cost management, and asset management." On page 391, the *Handbook* then describes the work duties of bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks:

Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks are an organization's financial record keepers. They update and maintain one or more accounting records, including those that tabulate expenditures, receipts, accounts payable and receivable, and profit and loss. . . . In small establishments, bookkeeping clerks handle all financial transactions and record keeping. They record all transactions, post debits and credits, produce financial statements, and prepare reports and summaries for supervisors and managers. . . . They also may handle the payroll, make purchases, prepare invoices, and keep track of overdue accounts.

The *Handbook* notes no specific training or educational requirements listed for the bookkeeping classification. However, it noted that the "demand for full-charge bookkeepers is expected to increase as they are called upon to do much of the work of accountants." Based on the *Handbook's* information, the petitioner did not establish the first criterion of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A).

Regarding parallel positions in the petitioner's industry, the petitioner submitted two job vacancy announcements for accountants. One document was a classified advertisement in *The Washington Times*, while the other appears to be a job posting for another alien labor certification application. There is no evidence, however, to show that the employers issuing those postings are similar to the petitioner, or that the advertised positions are parallel to the instant position. The record also does not include any evidence from professional associations regarding an industry standard, or documentation to support the complexity or uniqueness of the proffered position. The petitioner has, thus, not established the criterion set forth at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2).

The AAO now turns to the criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(3) – the employer normally requires a degree or its equivalent for the position. The petitioner stated that the proffered position was a new position. Therefore the petitioner cannot establish this criterion.

Finally, the AAO turns to the criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(iii)(A)(4) – the nature of the specific duties is so specialized and complex that knowledge required to perform the duties is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree. To the extent that they are depicted in the record, the duties for the proffered position which include analyzing financial information for entries to general ledger accounts, and preparing reports to substantiate individual transactions, do not appear so specialized and complex as to require the highly specialized knowledge associated with a baccalaureate or higher degree, or its equivalent, in a specific specialty. Therefore, the evidence does not establish that the proffered position is a specialty occupation under 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(4).

As related in the discussion above, the petitioner has failed to establish that the proffered position is a specialty occupation. Accordingly, the AAO shall not disturb the director's denial of the petition.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. The petitioner has not sustained that burden.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed. The petition is denied.